the attacks were far more formidable, and made at points where the two great emigrant trails enter the Stale. These attacks occurred at a period when the emigrants were crossing the plains with their jaded and broken down animals, and themselves destitute of provisions. Under these circumstances, I deemed it due to humanity, and to our brethren arriving among us in a condition so helpeless, to afford them all the protection within the power of the Stale. I was well satisfied that the Indians would direct most of their efforts against the emigrants, as they would readily learn that they could be more successful in such attacks; and that if successful in the beginning, these attacks would be annually renewed and the emigration of each succeeding year more and more exposed to robbery and murder. It occurred to me that it was the wisest and most humane policy, under the circumstances, to afford prompt assistance at the commercement of this system of plunder, and thus give the Indians a timely check, which would be, at least, likely to erert a salutary influence over them for some time to come. Had it been once known to our fellow citisens east of the Rocky mountains, that the Indians were most bostile and formidable on the latter and difficult portion of the route, where the emigrants themselves would be least capable of self protection, and that the State of California would render no assistance to parties so destitute, the emigration of smiller to the State across the plains would have been greatly interrupted and retarded. With all sur efforts, we may expect, in a few years, to see all the tribes between this and the western borders of Missouri hertile, and engaged in a regular system of plunder and murder. The opportunities and tempostions ere too great to be long withstood by those destitute and wardering pecple.

der. The opportunities and temptations are toe great
to be long withstood by those destitute and wardering
people

In my former message to the Legislature, I recommended the necessity and propriety of excluding free
persons of color from the State. I then expressed the
epinion that there was but "one of two nonsistent
courses to take in reference to this class of population—either to admit them to the full and free enjoyment
of all the privileges guarantied by the constitution to
eithers, or exclude them from the State." Subsequent
observation has but confirmed this opinion.

I am aware that it is a subject of great delicacy, and
one that cannot be touched without exciting the prejudices and sensibilities of men; and yet it is a question that must of necessity be met, and should be
calmly and justity considered. While the legislator
whould entertain the most enlarged and liberal viewe,
and should act upon all questions without hostility or
partiality for or against any part of the community he
is still forced by a desire to accomplish practical good
to respect the honest prejudices of men, which are not
in his power either to mitigate or remove.

Our constitution excludes this classed persons from
the right of suffrage, and from all offices of honor or
profit nonder the State; and our laws exclude them
from serving on juries, and from appearing as wit
necess against a white man. Althought it is assumed
to the Declaration of Independence as a safe eviden
aroth, that off men are born free and-equal, it is equelby true that there must be acquired as well as naturaactifities to fit men for self-government. Without
considering whether there be any reason for the opinion
aroth, that off men are born free and-equal, it is equelby true that there must be acquired as well as naturaactifities to fit men for self-government. Without
considering whether there be any reason for the opinion
aroth, that off men are born free and-equal, it is equelby true that there must be acquired as well as naturaactifitie

That there are excellent and intelligent persons of

The practical question then arises whether it is not The practical question then arises whether it is not better humanity, and for the mutual benefit of both classes, that they should be separated is it not better for the colored man himself: I am sure that were the question put to the more intelligent portion of this class they would undesitatingly say at once "either give us all the priviledges you claim for yourselves, or give us none. Make us equal, or keep us separate." As all experience has demonstrated that it is for the mutual benefit of the parties, to separate even husband and wife, when they cannot live happily together; so it is the best humanity to separate two races of men whose prejudices are so inveterate that they never mingle in sectial inter-course, and never contract any ties of marriage.

marriage.

If the measure recommended can be justified in the It the measure recommended can be justified in the State of Ohio, there are attill more powerful reasons applicable to the reculiar condition of California. We have here a mixed population from all the world. We have here the Southern man, with his particular opinions and feelings in reference to this class and the Morthern man with repople among us has already remailed in death in some instances, and will continue to preduce a state of sublithered feeling between our fellow citizens from different portions of the Union, and prevent that cordial unanimity so necessary to the happiness of our community. As was anticipated numbers of this race have been manumitted in the slaws States by their owners, and brought to California, bound to service for a limited period as hireling. We have thus in numerous instances practical slavery in our midet.

in our midet. That this class is rapidly increasing in our State is wary certain. It this increase is primitted to con-linue for some years to come, we may readily antici-pate what will then be the state of thiogs here, from what we see now occurring in some of the free States. We shall have our people divided and distracted by the shall have our people divided and distracted by the shollities of slavery, which have already produced to much bitterness between different portions of the somethed bitterness between different portions of the

We shall have our people divided and distracted by these distressing domestic controversies respecting the sbottlen of slavery, which have already produced so much bitterners between different portions of the Union. When those who come after us shall witness a war in California between the two races, and all the distress and california between the two races, and all the distress and california between the two races, and all the distress and california between the two races, and all the distress and california between the two races, and all the distress and the california between the two races, and all the will have as much cause to reproach us for not taking namely steps, when they were practicable, to prevent this state of things, as we now have for reproaching our ancestors for the evils ontailed upon us by the original introduction of the evils ontailed upon us by the original introduction of the evils ontailed upon us by the original introduction of the evils on the warming voice of experience—they had not. I would call the statement of the Legislature to the prepriety of amending the twenty-first section of the cleventh article of the constitution, which provisions, which from their nature require publication, shall be published in English and Spanish.

This provision of the constitution must remain in incre under every shange of circumstance until amended, and the Legislature can exercise no discretion, but is intered to carry it out in its true spirit and intent. The accessity and propriety of publishing the laws in Franish. It cours to me should have been left to the padgment and liberality of the Legislature to be governed by circumstances and should not have been made a permanent constitutional provision.

From the best estimate I have been enabled to make, the transiation of the present statutes into Spanish, and their publication in that language, will cost the State from letting the publication of the present statutes form but a small portion of the iaw that affects the daily transactions of housie

so long the great line stive to learn the prevailing language is taken a way, and the causes of a separation of different classes of our fellow citizens must crainue.

Hawuid earnerity invite the attention of the Legis lature to the urgent ne easity of amending the crimical laws of the State. In several particulars. The original crimical jurisdiction in cases of fellowy is confined to the district courts. These courts are only required to hold certain terms in each county at different periods of the year, with long intervals between There are very few prisons in the State, and the expense of detaining prisoners from one term to another to exceedingly oppressive upon some of the counties, and these circumstances, joined to the impossibility of precuring the attendance of witnesses in cases where the trials have been delayed, have rendered the administration of the criminal laws of the State, as pecially in the mining counties, almost wholly impracticable. As administered our laws have afforded a protestion to the innocent, but have given great encouragement to offenders. Some more prempt, decivies, and efficient mode of enforcing the criminal laws of the State must be adopted, or the great ends of criminal punishment cannot be attained. I would under the circumstances, suggest the propriety of conferring criminal jurisdiction upon the Courts of Sessions for some of the counties, requiring them to hold frequent regular terms, and also called terms at any time when receasery to try a criminal, and giving the right of appeal, as in other cases.

The purishment generally inflicted by our criminal statutes in cases of felouy not capital, is fine and imprisonment. These punishments taken together, or singly, for very obvious reasons have little or no practical effect under existing circumstances. I would therefore recommend that other modes of punishment is dead of the protestion of the commend as a permanent one, to be continued when the State shall have her county prisons, and her poritional areas of these originala

the Legislature, and all the good citizens of the state, to existing these prevailing of the property of the state to existing the theory to adopt more severe modes of publishment than would be justifiable in better regulated and olice? States. The State of Tennesses was indicated, at an early day, whose capital punishment in such cases: and a few yearly capital punishment in such cases: and a few yearly capital punishment in such cases: and a few yearly capital punishment in the law effectually cheeked the commission of the law effectually cheeked to contracts are allowed to bind themselves to pay may rate of interest they may agree upon. and the courts are bound to enforce the contract. In support of the principle involved in him an article of comment was used. If they are in the property of the principle in the man the court is the property have the americal to change any interest for the use of it, they are in the property of the principle in a principle in a previous principle in a previous and, therefore, it must be wrong in principle in apprehend the error consists in soundering money as the most of vision and soundering money as the most of vision and the principle in a previous principle in a p

perintendent of Public Instruction. It will be neces-ery to pass an act prescribing his duties and fixing his compensation. Under existing circumstances, be-fore any of the public land, to which the state will be cattled have been assigned to her, and while we his compensation. Under existing of commissions, before any of the public land, to which the state will be entitled have been assigned to her, and while we have so few families in the date, and our population to unsettled, it may not be practicable to establish any general system of free choose, or to endow any university. But the time must soon arrive when we shall have both the families and the means to adopt and carry out such a system. In the meantime, it might be made the duty of the superintendent to collect use ful statistical information to be reported an nually to the executive and by him hald before the legislature at each regular session.

Ey the provisions of the second section of the ninth article of the constitution, "all estates of decrased persons who may have died without leaving a will or heir, shall remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which shall be involubly appropriated to the support of common schools throughout the State." It would be wise to make some efficient provision by lax, for the security of such funds and for lending them out by responsible officers. I would recomment that they be deposited in the State treasury, and invested in State securities.

I take great pleasure in referring to the passage by Congress, at its late session, of the act granting the swamp and overflowed public lands to the several Seates in which they may be situated. By this law the State of California will be entitled to in mence bodies of fertile land bordering upon the bays of San Francisco Fan Pablo, and Susiau, and upon the rivers Saa Joaquin and Santamento. These lands, it is thought by many intelligent persons when properly drained and cultivated will produce beautiful crops of rice, and perhaps of sugar-cane.

For the want of the necessary surveys and plats, no estimate approaching towards accuracy can be made as to their extent and quantity, and a considerable time must elapse before their limite can be defined. It will be expedient for the Legislature at an early paried, to adopt some permanen

as may best promote their rapid improvement and cultivation.

The past year has witnessed the rapid improvement of our cities, and the increasing development of our great commercial resources. Our trade with all the world, and more expecially with China, the Islands of the Pacific, and the northwest coast of America, has greatly increased in amount and importance, and the particular commercial points have arready assumed the beautiful forms of regular cities. The people of California are destined to become a great commercial propie, and every obstacle that has a tendency to shackle and trammel commerce, without a corresponding least trammel commerce with the beginner of the act establishing quarantine regulations at San Francisco. These regulations that bedy may have the power. With this view I recommend a thorough revision of the act creating a Marine Hospital sands Board of Health at this point I would also recommend the repeal of the acts establishing the Superior Court of that city and the passage of an act creating additional District Courts. The people of San Francisco not only pay their proportion of revenue to support the Judiciary, at the whole State, but they are compelled in addition to this, to pay the colliging and the passage of the Superior Court. I take it to be clear that the people of every portion of the State are, oright, entitled to as many courts, created and paid by the State, as may be required to administer justice. Where a ccurt is required to enforce mere local ordinances not common to the whole State, contilintes an exception to the general rule, but the Superior Court, and consequently comes within the general rule.

The late period of the explon at which California

and consequently comes within the general rule.

The late period of the session at which California was admitted into the Union, and the press of other businers, occasioned by the long and protracted debates in both houses upon the disturbing quastion of slavery, prevented Congress from passing acts for the establishment of a mint at San Francisco, and for retwinding to the State the duties collected in California previous to the recognition of our State government. For the want of a mint the industry of the State has been severely taxed, and we have been forced to become tributary to other portions of the world, to the amount of millions.

The act of Congress passed in the beginning of the control of

disary and ever, passed by that body, and were piten and palpably velocition of the more ironimant principle, the disregard or which, by the mother country, hed to the American revolution. If there was one single the between of the country of the theory of the country of the theory of the country of the c

when assembled, the purpose for which they shall have been convened."

From this language, as well as from the nature and reason of the case, the "extraordinary occasion" contemplated by the framers of the constitution must be some tree and very important event, such as the happening of war, or other serious cause, arising after the adjournment of the Legislature, and which could not have come under its censideration while in regular serion. The propriety of authorizing a losa in addition to the temperary state loan of three hundred thousand dellars, was elaborately discussed in the Legislature before its adjournment; but the bill did not pars. It is true that the State was not then admitted into the Union, but that event was confidently anticipated. It is also true, that the act impecting a tax upon foreign miners had not then been tested, and had not then failed; and the present financial condition of the State was not then foreseen. But the mere deficit in the revenue was not, in my opinion, such an "extraordinary occasion" as required an extra secsion of the deposit banks, was certainly as critical as the present condition of our State treasury; and yet the result proved the action of the President van Buren convented Congress, in consequence of the suspension of the deposit banks, was certainly as critical as the present condition of our State treasury; and yet the result proved the action of the President, in that case, to have been unwise and unnecessary.

But there were other powerful reasons founded upon principle, that had their due share of influence in forming my opinion upon this question. The have effected a loss if would be the would be upon principle, that had their due share of influence in forming my opinion upon this question. The have effected a loss if would not be a paid until the large of years, is one of permicular the large of his proper.

The practice of contracting State debte, especially for the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenses of the State had been would have been to defra

eseding generation; so that each existing genera-tion, one after the other, will have the right to borrow money to pay their own daily expenses, and to put the task of payment upon their successors, to the end of time.

Had the Legislature been convened and a loan ob

task of psyment upon their successors, to the end of time.

Had the Legislature been convened, and a loan obtained, it would have precipitated the state into a system of extravagance which would have been difficult to lay aside. In two years from this time the State would have been in a condition as much embarrassed as at present, if not in a worse condition. There can perhaps, no greater misfortune betall a young State than a large surplus in the treasury, produced by a loan. It puts the people and the government upon delusive hopes, and starts a system of expenditures that cannot be austained and centinued. Young States, like young and inexperienced individuals, never coses expenditures while there is money in the treasury, and seloom stop while they have any credit left. The time must come when the State expenditures must fall within the limits of her income, and the sconer this is brought about the better for all parties in the end. It would perhaps be best for her to adopt a system of rigid economy at the commencement, so as to be certain to come within these limits.

As the Legislature has now no constitutional power to borrow money, and as there are no cash funds in the Treasury, the question arises how the current and necessity expenses of the State are to be paid? I would recommend that the present rate of taxation upon real and personal exists be continued, and thats reasonable reduction be made in the rate of the capitation tax. This latter tax has generally been considered too high, and this feeling has materially diminished the amount of revenue expected from that source. Were the rate less, a much larger amount could be collected. I would also recommend that officer to draw these warrants be amended as suggested by him in his able report. These warrants my fall belts wheir par value; but being made receivable in payment of the State dues, they will be absorbed by the incoming revenue, and that the law requiring that officer to draw these warrants be amended as suggested by him in his able report.

collected from this source, it is thought, were the lates reduced. As at present established, the rates are so high as materially to diminish the amount of sales.

The attempt to administer the State government during the past year has been attended by many difficulties. To start a new system under ordinary circumstances is no easy task, but no new State has ever been encompassed with so many embarrasaments as california. Our people formed a mixed and multitudincus host from all sections of our widely extended country, and from almost every clime and natton in the would, with all their discordant views, feelings, prejudices and opinions; and threwn together like the sucden assemblage of a mighty army, had no time to compare notes or interchange opinions. Resides this, a majority considered themselves only temporary residents, and had, therefore, no permanent interest in sustaining the State government. Serious resistance to the execution of the laws was threatened in some instances; and a very unfortunate disturbance occurred at Sacramento City, in reference to which it would be improper to express any opinion, as the facts of the case will be liquired into by the competent judical tristuans!

The first session of the Legislature had more difficulties to meet than perhaps the legislature of any other State. That body had no beaten road to travel, no safe preescents to follow. California required a new system, adapted to her new and anomalous condition. What that new system should be, time and experience alone could determine. With the experience of the past year before us, we may be enabled to make some useful and necessary assendments. I have suggested such as appeared to me most important. It will be doubtless necessary to amend the acts of the last session in many other respects; but I would respectfully suggest the propriety of making no amendments exercise of the past year before us, we may be enabled to make some accustomed to the laws as they are; and by making but lew amendments a heavy amount of expens

San Jess, Jan. 6th, 1881. PETER H. BURNETT.

Hithe, Marriages and Deaths in California. In San Jose, on Thursday, Nov. 14, 1850, Mrs. John

Hit the, Maryinges and Deaths in California.

EIERES.

In San Jose, on Thursday, Nov. 14, 1850, Mrs. John M. Murpby, of a daughter.

In San Jose, on Thursday, Dec. 12, 1850, Mrs. James F. Reed, of a son.

Marriages.

In San Francisco, Jan. S. by the Rev A. Williams, Mr. John Kelly to Marion Coffin, 1ste of New Orleans, In Marysville Dec. 29, by Rev. W. Brier, Mr. O. H. Prirson, normely of Peorla, Ill., to Mrs. Nancy Hight, inte of St. Louis, Mo.

At Washington Yole county, Dec. 26, by Rev. J. A. Benton, of this city, Mr. Daniel Grayson, of El Dorado county, to Miss Frances Boules, of Washington.

In San Francisco, January 6th, by the Rev. A. Williams. Mr. George Byron to Miss Jane Anderson.

In San Francisco, January 1st, by the Rev. Mr. Lauglois, Mr. Henry S. Lohmaon to Miss Ellen Keane. In San Jose, January 5th, by D. Barnes, Justice of the Pease, Mr. Joseph Wisman to Mrs. Bretsey Phipps, sill of that place.

In San Jose, Beccamber 50th, by Rev. Charles Campbell Mr. Samuri Goodrich to Miss Caroline Mattida, youngest daughter of Jephtha and — Osborn, all of that place.

In San Jose, January 7th, by Rev. Father Noboli, Mr. Daniel Murphy to Miss Mary Fisher, daughter of the Irte Captain Fisher.

In Sacramento City, January 6th, by Rev. Mr. Stote, Robert H. Lyan, of Baitimore to Miss Anna E. Worthington, of New Orleans.

In San Jose, on the 7th Jan. by Rev. Father Nobili, Mr. Cle meeti to Miss Anna Kells, both of San Jose, in San Jose, on the 7th Jan. by Rev. Father Nobili, Mr. Cle meeti to Miss Anna Kells, both of San Jose, in San Jose, on the 7th Jan. by Rev. Father Nobili, Mr. Cle meeti to Miss Anna Kells, both of San Jose, in San Jose, on the 7th Jan. by Rev. Father Nobili, Mr. Cle meeti to Miss Anna Kells, both of San Jose, in San Jose, on the 7th Jan. by Rev. Father Nobili, Mr. Cle meeti to Miss Anna Kells, both of San Jose, in San Jose, on the 7th Jan. by Rev. Father Nobili, Mr. Cle meeti to Miss Anne Kells, both of San Jose, in San Jose, on the 7th Joseph Mr. Wood, Mr. Henry L. Hoty to Alabany, N. Y., to

of ermany. N. 1., to Miss Laurette T. Bunger, of ermany.
In Sam Jose, on the 24th December, by his Honor, Jurtice Critcher, Mr. Leonard Tulio to Miss Elizabeth daughter of Jos. B. Chiles, all of Yolo county.
In San Jose, on the 24th December, by D. D. Eullock, Erq. Theodore Wyands, to Mrs. Charlotte Shultz.

lock, Eeg., Theodore Wyands to Mrs. Charlotte Shultz.

EEATIS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Dec. 31. - John D. Hobbs, Maryland, 22. cholera,
Lucene Joney, France G., dysentery,
Patrick Tay, Ireland, 54. murdered.
David Conner, New York, 28. cholera,
Unknews man, found drowned.
David Penquee, Maine, 30. dysentery,
Jan. 2. - Capt. David Reed, New London, inflammation of stomach.
John Young, Michigan, cholera.
Nathan Haye, Phila, 26. do.
George O. Lery, Ohio, 22. typhoid fever.
John Crowell, Nantucket, dropry.
2. - Murray Amee, N. Y., 20. disease of lungs.
James Berry, Miss., 20. dysentery.
John Mathiol Penn, 30.
Camillo Hustado, Penn, 51, diarrhoca.
David W. Shattuck, Mass., 21, dysentery.
4. - Joseph Ford.

do.
do.

Joseph Ford. do.

Capt Joseph S. Downer. Newburyport, 29.
John Hans. Oregon 24. cholera
Capt G. D. Griffin, Lynn Mass.

Mrs Margaret F L. Denman, N. Y. City, 24.
Edward D. Bangh. Kingston, 17, inflamma-

Edward D. Bangh. Kingston, 17, inflammation of brain
Gre W. Weather be e Mass., 23, diarrhea.
J. P. Heward, New York, 27, do.
7.—Charles Chapman, 28, diarrhea. Nova Bootia.
8.—Joseph T. Lement, 40, pleurisy, Maine.
Edward Cranelsen, 42, choiers. Bremen,
10.—Josh Judson, 28, pleurisy, Bridgeport, Conn.
12.—William Stephens, 20, ashma, Philadelphia.
13.—George Hardwick 57, fever, Missouri.
Jacob Johnson, 40, fever, Sweden.
Thomas Ruter, 24, dysentery, Virginia
David Alman, 21, casualty, Liverpool.

Thomas Ruter, 24, dysentery, Virginia David Alman, 21, casualty, Liverpool.

SACRAMENTO CITY.

Dec. 23 - A Spaniard name unknown.

Wm. W. Spaliding, 23, Me.

24 - Geo. Faddock, 12, Mo.

John P. Barrison, 22, Mc.

25 - Joseph F. Bilver, 42, New York.

Prior Hall, 47, Illinois.

John P. Harrison, 22, Mc.

25 - Infant child of John Brown.

27 - Manuel Alexander, 30, Acores.

28 - J. H. Kingsbury 30, Mass.

31 - Stranger.

Jan. 1 - Child of Mrs. Snaelser, 3, Mc.

Lewis Pratt, 31, Mellenry co. Ill.

Edward Battolemy, 28, England.

2 - H. Sharpe, 30, Missouri.

3 - Joriah Deatherage, 26, Kentucky.

Nicholas Wilson, 42, New York city.

4 - Stephen W. Bryson 25, Georgia.

Anthony Hagur, 78, Australia.

Mrs. Nameey, Van Burenco., Iowa.

Jonathan Marcy, 57, Miss. diarrhoa.

Richard Duggan, 30, Liverpool.

George, 6 Kanaka) 25, Oahu, S. I.

9 - Jas. H. Phillips, 40, Mo., dysentery.

10 - James Sparks, 21, Ill., diarrhoa.

Richard Duggan, 30, Liverpool.

George, 6 Kanaka) 25, Oahu, S. I.

9 - Jas. H. Phillips, 40, Mo., dysentery.

10 - James Sparks, 21, Ill., diarrhoa.

In Maryaville, Dec. 30, of chronic diarrhoa, Churles

Whiting of Bremen Germany, aged about 21 yaa/s.

At the residence of L. A. Kine, on Yuba river on Pec 16, Robert Strong Carpenter, late of Broodlyn, L. I. eged 21 years.

In Saucelito, Dec. 28, Miss Margaret Belt, of Baltimore, Md., aged 32 years.

At Placerville, El Dorado Co., on the 58th of November, Dr. Danlei Webb, late of Uincinnati, Ohlo, aged 34 years.

At Dr. Horry's Ranche, near Stockton, on Dec. 23, of choice, meethus, Mr. Sylvester Stacr, of New Bedford,

At Placetyile, El Borace Co., on the extended Styers.

At Dr. Horry's Ranche, near Stocktom, on Dec. 23, of choisers meebus, Mr. Sylvester Stacy, of New Bedferd, aged about 22 years.

At Pablo, of cholers, Sept 5th, Mr. Charles F. Davis, of thatlestown, Mass., aged 28 years.

At Newdon City, Nev 23, of typhoid fever, Mr. John E. Smith, Jr., formerly of Meadville, Fa.

At Legicom El Borace county, on the 1st inst. Capt. Thomas S. Chapman, of St. Louis, Mo. aged 38 years.

On the 17th inst., at Mr. Chisholm's Ranch, in West Secramento, Archibald Balten, aged 37 years, late of Hartford. Conn.

In Fan Jone, Dec. 2 1850, W. T. Atkins, of Macon. Ca. in the 27th year of bir age.

At sa, on heard the British brig George Shattock, on the 21st of Nevember last Amelia Henrietta, wife F. B. Johns.

On board steamer Northerner, during her passage from Passams to Bet Francisco on the last of December, the F. Laker. Also, on the 25cd of Perember, his

wife, Earah Ann Baker, both of the Isthmus fever The former was a native of Philadelphia; the latter of Troy. N. Y.. but for the last eighteen years residents of New Orleans.

The California Markets.

The California Markets.

San Francisco, Jan 2, 1851.

Eusiness was slack yesterday, and but isw sales at auction. Many are holding their goods, in the harbor and in store, rather than to sacrifice them as ruling wholesale prices.

Gold has been coming in for a few days past more freely, but most et that which has been received, was shipped on Wednesday, in the steamers. The Carolina and Columbus took away about \$1,300,000, and passengers probably had from \$200,000 to \$300,000. Gold dut is worth \$18. Money cannot be had at less than an average of seven per cent, and only on the best security. City acrip, old issue, is worth 65 a 70; new issue 35 a 41.

Amount of bullion experted from San Francisco, from Becember 14th to December 31st, 1850, as entered at the Custom House.

\$725,000
Previously exported.

\$31,785,155

Total \$31,785,155

Amount of bullion entered inward from Dec. 16th to Dec. 31st, 1850. 20.00

Previously entered. \$2,220,000

Business has been very quiet to day—it may be put dewn emphatically, the dullest of the season. The holders of desirable goods generally do not try to urge them off, knowing that it cannot be done except at ruincus prices. The same inactivity prevails in all the up river towns, where the stocks of goods are ample. We cannot look for much demand from that quarter for at least a month or rix weeks.

Brocknow Masskr —The market continues to be in a very depressed state, and money is scarcer thin gold on the Trinity—so we leave our readers to judge. We want rain—rain—rain. The demand for goods is small.

on the Trinity—so we leave our readers to judge. We want rain—rain—rain. The demand for goods is small.

Monnay, January 5.

Saturday was very dull. The sales at auction were light, and partook largely of damaged goods. Some of the newspapers in publishing sales, effected at auction, without stating whether the goods are in good order or not, do an injury both to the business of the auctioneers and of the regular trade. Persons in buying are apt to quote auction sales as an evidence of ruling prices; while those who have undamaged goods which they wish to put in auction, are hindered from doirg so, in the belief that the prices obtained are for articles in perfect order.

Stocks remain unimproved.

The amount of goods sent across the Isthmus of Panama, principally to California, is greater than we supposed. In the month of September, the amount was 648 531; while the whole amount to Cuba was only 54453; to London, \$168 878, to Liverpool, \$2.049.08; to Mexico, \$86.168. The amount shipped by way of Chagres is thus greater than to any other port, except Liverpool

Torsday, January 7.

There is not the least change to note in the market onto day. Goods, when sold in good order, bring just about the first cost and charges; with the exception of liquors, which still pay fair profit.

Some of the city papers insist that city scrip, new issue, has advanced from 35 to 52 per cent, but we do not find any body who wants it at anything like the latter rate. Except that there is a little more confidence expressed in its utilinate redemption at something like par, we do not perceive any great change in its value.

We have no charge to not to the across the latter than the content to the

rabbits, and any quantity of grizzly bear. elk. ante-The market since Friday has presented no new phases. To morrow, we shall give our westly exten-ed review of trade, and publish a correct prices cur-rent.

Monday Evision, Jan. 13, 188.

Monday Evision, Jan. 13, 188.

The markets since, the salling of the last steamer, have changed but very little, either in prices or activity. A continued dulaese has prevailed in all departments of trade. Great quantities of goods remain in store and on shipboard for better prices, which no doubt they will bring it kept a couple of months while quite a large amount are forced into the market, to meet the pressing wants of shippers, and to pay charges.

charges.

Our prices current give the figures at which goods are sold, when they are sold at private sale, while off course, many sales are made at a lower rate. City scrip has risen to 60 cents, being a rise of some 22 cents; but only few sales have been made.

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From the Pacific News, Jan 15.]

Monty - Notwithstanding the large amounts which are constantly going lowward, money is readily obtained on good security, at rates varying from 45, to 6 per cent per month, and the difficulty of which some complain, of their inability to effect bans, arises from the inadequacy of the securities offered, and not from the tearcity of means, nor the unwillingness of our bankers to loan.

California, since the discovery of the mines has centributed more than any other State to the general websare at the Union; and but for her. New York would be censibly affected by the large shipments of species he is at preient compelled to make. In liquidation of the balance of trade in favor of Europe; and we do not claim for California, or fer her merchants, anything beyond what is their just doe, in attributing to the products of the one, and to the integrity of the other, the credit of havingnaved New York from a calamity equal to the memorable one of 1837.

The finances of our State are in a very satisfactory condition; and when it is remembered that the expenses attending its organisation are included in the calific we have every reason to congratulate ourselves that its indebtedness falls short of 5000,000, and were she to follow the example of some of her older sizers and impose an export duty of 15, or 2 per cent on the amount of gold annually taken from her, and which she would have the same right to exact as lew york has on her sail, or Fennsylvania on her coal, and as words to congrate the to-follow the example of some of her older sizers and impose an export duty of 15, or 2 per cent on the samount of gold annually taken from her and which she would have the same right to exact as lew york has on her sail, or Fennsylvania on her coal, and as words and the samount of gold annually taken fr

Marine Affaire.

Faral Shiftener, - British schooner Albert, from Cernwallis, N.S., for St. John, N.B., was lost in the gale of Dec. 23, at Young's Core, Bay Shore, County of Annapolis and all on board perished. They were the master, Joshus Spicer and bis son, 16 years of 1, Mr. 11111, a ship carpenter of 5t John, N.B., and a seaman capet Lycke, C. Frince Edward is and

Affairs at the State Capital. OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

ALBANY, Feb. 15, 1851. Shall the Country Banks Redeem in Wall Street At the last session of the Legislature, a bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Cook, chairman of the Committee on banks and Insurance Companies, compel ing all banks to redeem their paper in New York or Albany, at the rate of one-fourth of one per cent. The law passed in 1840, made it obligatory upon them to redeem at one-half per cent. After days of discussion, the bill healty passed the Senate, with only three dissenting votes. The late period of the session in which it passed that body prevented its consideration in the House of Assembly, and it consequently "fell

through." The same bill has been re-introduced by the same honorable Senator at the present session,

The same bill has been re-introduced by the same honorable Senator at the present session, and yesterday was taken up in committee. Mr. Cook advocated its passage, and alluded to the fact that, under the present system of one-half per cent, millions are annually paid to brokers, and banks in the city of New York, in order to render par the depreciated currency of the country banks. Mr. C. is a banker himself, coatrolling the Ballston-Spa Bank, with its capital of \$100,000, with a shrewdness, caution, and craftiness, e pail to that of any bank president in Wall street. He is perfectly familiar with all the modera prazitices of the sharpers and shavers, and possesses the ability and frailessness of exposing them. Although he prefers at present the exaction of a quarter per cent, he believes that ultimately par redemption must be resorted to.

Mr. Charles A. Mann, the Oacida Senator, during a few remarks against the proposition contained in the bill, moved an amendment repealing the law of 1840, which compels banks to redeem at half per cent. This would have the effect of producing a species of free trade between the city and country banks; but would unquestionably instructed to the benefit of those in the city, who would combine together and enforce just such rates-of redemption as they pleased. This amendment did not find much favor, although some of the Senators knowing Mr Mann to be also connected with one or nore of the Utica banks, were induced to support his proposition, relying upon his knowledge of banking operations, and believing that he understood what are the true laterest of those institutions located without the purificus of those institutions and their success in compelling par redemption. The banks in the New Eagland States are all separate chartered institutions, and by their charters they ar

as much esgerness as our own people. A couple of months will, no doubt, give us a higher market, but we do not anticipate any material improvement soons. Domastic Retail Market — The domestic market of this city is abundantly supplied with every kind of meat, game, fish, fowl and vegetables which the most epicurean taste could desire. In point of variety, we do not think we are excelled by any other market in the world as to game — and the variety of vegetables is constantly increasing. In seder that our distant readers may judge of the prices paid, we quote a few of them — the seef, (according to cuts.) per lb. 12 a 25 mpoix, per lb. 40 a 30c.; Mutton, per lb. 50 a 75c.; Veal, do. 51. (Weddecek, per dox. 52 a 53.) Ducks, each, \$2 a \$3.

Game.—Bear, per lb. 38a 50c.; Filk, do. 20a25c.; Antelogo, do. 50c.; Bear, do. 25c.; Rabbit, do. 51. 60; Geese, do. 53. Ducks, do. (great variety). \$1 a \$2. Tesl, do. \$1. Weddecek, per dox. \$9.; Curiew, do. \$9.; Cunil, do. \$9.; Plover, do. 57a \$5.; Saipe, do. \$4. #mail birds, do. \$2. Sandbill Crane, each. \$2 a \$4. Even.—Salmon, per lb. 50c. do. Tout, do. 25c.; Perch, do. 25c.; White, do. 18c.; Mountain Trout, do. 18c.; Saipe, do. 76c; turnips, do. 19c.; wild salad, do. 25c.; pumpkins, do. 5c. a 6c.

Yearthams.—Cabbages, per head, 50c a \$1. cuts. flower, do. 6ne, 50c. a \$1. istuce, do. 18c.; a 25c.; garlie, do. 76c; turnips, do. 19c.; wild salad, do. 25c.; pumpkins, do. 5c. a 6c.

Yearthams.—Cabbages, per head, 50c a \$1. cuts. do. 50c.; flower, do. 51c.; pointon, per lb. 50c; doc. 5c.; flower, and fine, 50 a 75c.; online, per lb. 50c; doc. 5c.; online, per lb. 50c; doc. 5c.; flower, do. 5ne, 5urnips, do. 19c.; wild salad, do. 25c.; pumpkins, do. 5c. a 6c.

Yearthams.—Cabbages, per head, 50c a \$1. cuts. do. 5c.; flower, do. 5ne, 5urnips, do. 5c. a 6c.; pumpkins, do. 5c. a 6c.

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Yearthams.—Cabbages, per head, 50c metropolis.

There is a large amount of rascal ty on every side

ness, and where our banking house is located. Bring our emission to our counters, where we have piedged to the public that they shall be promptly redeemed, and it shall be done. We have no connection with the brokers or banks of the large cities, and if our bills get strayed away so far from home, it is the duty of the helders to send them back.

But the most unpardonable villany which is practised in order to prevent the redemption of paper at par, is the circulation of paper purporting to have been issued in some country village or to wa, when the actual owner of the concern is either a resident of Albany or New York. An attempt was made, a few years since, to break up this barefaced and high handed system of legalized robberry, but it only partially succeeded. This is the kind of paper with which the State is inundated, and causes more mischief in making shavers and unprincipled brokers, than can be imagined. These shaving machines can be easily ascertained by merely a reference to the Comproller's reports, and the report made to the Legislature by the committee on the examination of the Treasurer's and other accounts of the State departments.

Shall the country banks be compelled to redeem their paper at par, quarter, or half per cent in the cities of New York and Albany! Will some of the assistance of the present Legislature, in the shape of petitions and remonstrances upon this important subject!

The New York and Boston Military—Col.

of petitions and remonstrances upon this important subject?

The New York and Boston Millitary —Col. Newell A. Thompson, commander of the Boston City Guards, has received from the New York City Guard a most beautifully written sheet, nearly two feet equare, set in a superb massive git frame, the top of which is surmounted by an eagle, and on either side a raised fac rimile of the breast plates of the New York City Guards. The sheet contains a series of resolutions, adopted by the New York City Guard soon after their return home from their visit to this city last summer, expressing in the warmest terms the thanks of the New York City Guard soon after their return home from their visit to this city last summer, expressing in the warmest terms the thanks of the New York City Guard to Col. Thompson and his command, for the lavish and open hearted hospitality received from every officer and private, from the monent of their arrival until their departure; for the series of brilliant and agreeable entertainments afforded them by the influence and exertions of the Boston City Guards, and for the generous and unhesitating sacr. face of time and personal convenience, by every individual member of that command, in their unceasing and successful efforts to render the stay of the New York City Guard among them pleasant and agreeable. The resolutions also express the indebtedness of the New York City Guard and military, for the Boston brigade, for the public dinter given them; and to many gentlement, civil and military, for the numerous courteies and attentions extended to them, all of whom have received copies of the same souvenir. The resolutions are signed by the special committee appointed to report them.—Boston Post, Feb. 15.

to report them.—Boston Port, Feb. 15.

The Weather at Boston —The Boston Traveller, of the 15th inst., says:—The birometer this morning at 9 o'clock, attained the extraordinary alitude of \$102, reduced to the temperature of 50, and to the mean level of the sea. This is the third extraordinary condensation of the atmosphere in this vicinity, within the list three and a half weeks, and as such, we believe, unprecedented even here, where the barometer is believed to rise as high as in any part of the earth. The last time it rose to \$1 inches was on January 1, 1859, viz., to \$1 ii, which is supposed to have been the highest recorded at any place at the above level. The greatest ever observed at Greenwich, in the course of nearly or quite a century, was, we believe, 30.91. The three maxima in the barometer, since January 18, occurred as follows:—On January 19, 30.874 February 1, 20.96; February 13, 31.02.

TROUBLE AMONG THE MORNONS,-The Detroit TROUBLE ARONG THE MORNONS,—The Detroit Tribune says that application has been made to the minitary commandant at Mackinaw, for the interposition of the United States troops to protect the rights and government of citizens at Beaver Island, from the outrage of the Mormons. It says there are evidently the elements brewing for a general row between them and the inhabitants in the vi-